Business Notices.

New Principle! New Remedy!! No Poison!! RHODES'S FEVER AND AGUE CURE,

OR ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.

For the prevention and come of interactivent and Remit-TEST FEVERS, PEYOR and AGUS, CHILLS and FEVER, DOME AGUE, GENERAL DEBILITY, NIGHT SWEATS and all other forms of disease which have a common origin in malaria or missing. This rub-le atmospheric prison which, at certain seasons is

This sobile atmost heric potent which, at certain seasons is unavoidably inhaled at every breath, is the same in character whenever it exists.—Noth South, East or West—and while verywhere yield to this newly discovered actidate, which neutralizes the posen, compretely purifies the system, and thus entirely removes all cause of disease.

The proprietor distinctly claims these extraordinary results from its use:

It will protect any resident or traveler, even in the most sickly or swampy localizes, from any ague or Bill ma disease whatever, or any is may from constantly inhaling materia or missma. It will instently check the Ague in persons who have suffered for any length of time, from one say to twenty years, so that they need never have another chill, by continuing It according to directions.

they need never have another chail, by continuing it according to directions.

It with immediately relieve all the distressing results of billous or and diseases, such as general debility, night sweats, ke. The patie is at once begins to recover apports and arrength and continues until a permanent and radies care is effected.

By its use Fover and Azue cay be builted from families and ail cases. Farmers and all laboring men, by adopting it as a Frantisty, will be free from anno or billous attacas in that season of the year which, while it is the most sickly, is the most valuable one to them.

Farthermore, its unverying efficacy is conside only by its ringuist buncence and ague sufferers will please notice that it is the OALY Fares and Jour Remany in the market that does not contain Arsende, Qualine Strychaine, or other poissones drugs and to prove this, the following certificate from the most celebrated chemist in the United States is attached to every bottle:

bottle:

NEW-YORK, June 11, 1255.

"I have made a chemical examination of 'Rhodee's Fever and Ague Cure,' or 'Antidote to Malaria,' and have tested it for Artenic, Marcury, Quinine, and Strychnine, but have not found a partiale of either in it, nor have I found any subrance in its composition that would prove injurious to the constitution.

James K. Chilton, M. D., Chemist.

THOUSANDS OF AGUE SUFFERERS
yearly, use Pills, Choissognes, and Tonic Mixtures, sold as fever
and Ague remedies, wi hout knowing that all their virtue is owing to Aisenic, Mercury, or other deady poisons, which, though
they often "break the chille" for a short time, are sure to lay
the foundation of wretched misdies that cease only with life.
The land is flooded with these poisonous medicines, the well
known is efficiency and injurious effects of which prove them to
be the offering either of faise principles or mercenary quacks.
R.I.MEMBLE, therefore, that this is the ONLY Fever and Ague
medicine which is recoven free from any sick-wing or poisonous
drugs. It can safely be taken by the youngest child or feeblest

presents which is recover tree from any seek-integor porsultors drugs. It can safely be taken by the youngest child or feeblest frascited. This allows of its being freely used as a preventive whenever the sickly season approaches, and all thus protected.

CANOT HAVE THE AGUE!

One or two bottles will answer for ordinary cases; some may recognize more.

require more.

Directions, printed in German, French, and Spanish, accompany each folde.

Price One Boilar. Lib-ral discounts to the trade.

JAS A. RHODES, Proprietor, Providence, R. I.

SPECIMENS OF TESTIMONY CONTINUALLY RECEIVED.

Extract of a letter from Prof. Fletcher, who was cured while en gaged at Brown University, Providence, R. I.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 1, 1855.

James A. Rhodes, Esq.—Bear Sir: Yours of the 18th ult has been received, and I am glad to hear that a medicine so: efficacious is to be introduced into this aguish country. I have the greatest confilence in its success, and can reassure you of its happy effect upon me in entirely beaking up the chills and leaving nees roug and healthy.

I like the statement on your wrappers that you will let the medicine stand on its own merits; and standing thus, I am most senguine of its success.

I expect to travel over a large portion of our State this Spring, and I shall have shundant opportunity to recommend it verbally. Wherever I go I shall take great pleasure in thus testifying to its merits, and it you will instruct your Agent to ter me have a few bottles! will carry them with me to distribute for your benefit. In heate, I remain, tuly yours, Milles J. Fletcher.

Mr. J. A. Rhodes—Dear Sir: The hex of medicine you sent me was duly received on the 11th of April. I have and about one-half of it, and so far the people who have used it, are satisfed that it has cured them. It has certainly stopped the Ague in every one who has used it, and six of the cases were of long standing. My sister, who has had it for five or six years back, and could never get it ropped, except by Quinine, and the only your remedy.

Had the Ague for Tracker Verral!!

Providence, June 20, 1855.

Had the Ague for Twelce Years!!!

Had the Ague for Twelce Years!!!

PROVIDENCE, June 29, 1855.

Having been informed of the illness of a poor but worthy weman, who has not been free from fever and Ague aminth at a time for the last twelve years, I supplied her granuitously with Khodes's fever and Ague cure. She took in all four bortles, which completely restored her to health and strength, and as four months has now empaced, there is no reason to doubt the permanency of the cure.

I am also aware of many other cases in which it has been used and have never known it to fall.

C. A.P. Mason, Apethecary.

SHARPSEURG, Md., June 27, 1855.

In regard to your Fever and Ague Cue, I must say that I have reason to believe it all that you represent it to be. I have made some estes in the short time I have had it, and believe in every instance it has proved successful.

Very respectfulty, yours, WM. N. Rowe.

J. D. Yerrington, Chicago, July 5, 1855, writes: The Curo is selling freely and gives universal estisfaction. It is considered a sure cure, and the time must soon come when it will supersede all other remedies. &c.

Mesers, barr & Goulden, Aurors, Ill., July 3, 1855, advise that "The Cure is selling very well. We have not last a case, and consider it a sure thing; also recommend it in preference to anything else." When Mr. Barr was requested to take the agency, the said he "should have nothing to do with it, unless he found it better than the other Ague remedies already in the market."

Mesers, Craighead & Browning, Indianap.ids, Ind., July 9, 1855, say that "all we have sold has given full satisfaction, and we have no doubt of seiling a large quantity as soon as the Ague wason sets in."

George H. Barras wholsale agent. No. 133 Water-st., and for

GROUGH B. BATAS wholsale agent, No. 133 Water-st., and for Marke by C. H. Ring, C. V. CLICKENER & Co., F. C. Wells & Co., and druggists genera by.

KNOX is running ahead of every one else in the HAT trude this season, as any one may see by looking in at his new and magnificent store, corner of Broadway and Fridonia. or at No. 555 Broadway. His Summer Hars are the most graceful articles inaginable, and overy well-dressed gentieman in the city considers himself lost without one of them.

RICH & CO.'S SALAMANDER SAFES, WILDER'S PATENT, WITH RIGH'S IMPROVEMENT.

Depot No. 146 Water st., New York. During the last thirteen years these Safes have been tested in accidental fires one hundred and ninety-six times, and have fully withined their repulation as a fire-proof article.

A large essertment, with or without Powder-Proof Locks, for

A large emortment, with or without Powder-Proof Locks, for sale at the Depot. The subscribers are the sole Proprietors of Brennan's recently patented "LA Balla" Lock. which from its construction and finish is Powder and Burglar-

proof, and less liable to get out of order than most locks now in use. STRARNS & MARVIN, The only Makers of Salamander Safer combining Wilder's and Rich's Patente.

HOSIERY AND UNDER-GARMENTS.

RANKIN'S OLD STAND,
Established in 1823,
No. 104 Bowery,
will be found the celebrated
ZEFHYE MERINO UNDER-VEST.
Every style of Hosiery.
A. RANKIN & CO. RANKIN'S OLD STAND.

PIANOS.—HORACE WATERS'S modern improved FIANOS.—HORACE WATERS'S modern improved states, possessing in their improvement of action and overetrings a power and compass of tone equal to the Grand Planos.
Sole agency for T. Oilbert & Ca.'s, Hallett & Cumston's, Woodward & Brown's and Jacob Chickering's Boston Planos; and
constantly in store Pianos from some five of the best New-York
manufactories. Each instrument guaranteed to give ective satislation or purchase money returned. Second-hand Planos of
all varieties and at great bargsins. Planos to rent and rent allowed on purchase, Planos for sale on monthly payments. Sole
Agency for S. D. & H. W. Smith's celebrated Melodeous,
(tuned the equal temperaments.) ned the equal temperaments.)
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM

English, French, German and American FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOVS, No. 345 Broadway.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S regular semi-weekly Auction Sale of Stocks and Sonos will take place This Day, (Thursday) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants Exchange. For fur-ther particulars see his advertisement in another column. Ces-alogues can be obtained at the Office, No. 11 Broad-st.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES-with

the best patent Powder and Burglar priof Locks.

THE BEST FIRE PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.

The same that was awarded the prize medal in 1851 at the World's Pair in London.

Depot No. 122 Water-st., near Wall-st. New-York.

B. G. Wilden & Co.,

Patentees and Manufacturers.

FEATHERS, BEDDING, &C .- Constantly on hand, comprising, in part, a large assortment of Hair Mattrasses Frature Beds, Faillasses, Cors, Epostrade, Blanker and Compostras, at No. 150 Chathemest, corner Mubert Wholesale and retail.

Martin Williard, Agent.

"Economy is a virtue; practice will make it perfect." Evans's Chormus Wanshouss, Nos. 88 and 61 Fulton-st., is the only pines where Zephyr Cassimere Suits are seld at #10; Check Mangilles Suits, #8; Dell Fants, #2 90. SILKS, BAREGES AND LAWNS AT REDUCED

PRICES.—We will offer our entire stock of the above-rained goods at greatly reduced prices, to make room for Fall Goods. Also, 500 dos. superior Pavis made KIO GLOVES at 57, worth 77. E. H. LEADSKATES, NO. 517 Broadway. SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES for Quilting Clonk

Mantills and Cost i.in age — Manufacturers are requested to call and examine our large size shuttle unschions, specially adapted for Quilting. These Machines will use a finer thread without breaking, and thus consume less silk; and running at a very high speed, will accomplish far more work than any other. The great economy of using these Machines can be clearly demonstrated.

1. M. Singer & Co., No. 321 Broadway. Dr. S. S. Fitch, author of "Six Lectures on

Consumption," &c., Office No. 714 Broadway, open daily (Sun-day excepted) from 9 until 5 c'clock, treats consumption, Asth-ms, Discases of the Heart, and all Chronic Discases of Malos and Females. Consultation free.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS .- Scrofula. Saltrheum, Rheumarism, and all Skin or Muscular Diseases can be radically cured, if the Ontment be rabbed into the part af-focted, as salt is rubbed into mest. No external disease can long withstand the combined power of these wonderful Medicines. Sold at the Manufactories, No. 30 Maiden-lane, and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 652 cents, and

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES. The best in the world, the admiration of connoussars, the enry of imitators. Sold and applied at No. 233 Broadway, (nine private rooms.) The larguest cock of Wigs and Toupest in America, also Barristical's Moddaria Cream, for preserving the hair. BILLIARD TABLES-Don't forget that GRIFFITH DECKER of No. 98 Ann-st. have invented a superior clastic smion. Call and examine their splendid Tables and

WANTED IMMEDIATELY- Twenty-five GRANITE PAGE & Co., No. 195 Causeway-st., Boston.

REMOVED—BENJAMIN'S GOLD MEDAL,
BRASS SPRING TRUSSES.
TO No. 1 Bardayet., opposite the Astor House.
This Trues never rusts, nor grows weak from sac. Six days' rial given, and money returned if not satisfactory.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1855.

The price of cattle did not advance yesterday, notwithstanding the management by which there were 600 bullocks less in market than the week before. The best buyers got their cattle at prices equal to 104c. a pound for the meat, and a great many bullocks of fair retailing quanty sold for 10c., while common to inferior went at 94c., 9c., 84c. and some at 8c. It was estimated by the sale sman of a drove of very handsome threeyear old Kentucky Durhams, that were rated by the owner at 8 cwt., and would really average 73 cwt., that they would not sell for \$80 each. The choice of a hundred sold for \$90 each. which was called by buyer and seller 11c. per 1b. We repeat the day of high prices for beef has gone by. The pastures are rich and corn is growing beyond conception. The price of cattle must come down.

The Board of Supervisors, yesterday at 2 o'clock, efficially confirmed the Tax Levy for 1855. The sum to be raised is \$5,843,822 59, being \$1,002,567 05 more than in 1854, an increase of nearly twenty-two per cent. Not withstanding a heavy increase in the valuation, and the addition of \$14,000,000 of non-resident property, the ratio of tax is this year nearly fourteen and a half per cent greater than in 1854, the exact figures being in 1854, 1.05 750; in 1855, 1.20.995, or a dollar five and three quarter cents per \$100 last year, and a dollar and twenty-one cents (nearly) this year.

We give, by telegraph and otherwise, more of the doings in Kansas. Gov. Reeder is steadily vetoing the bills passed by the Missouri-Kansas Legislature at Shawnee, and refuses to recognize them in a legal manuer. The so-called Legislature as steadily put the bills through. despite the veto.

There is hope yet. A public officer has actually been punished for maladministration. At Cincinnati, yesterday, the County Commissioner was fined \$400 and turned out of office for official misdemeanor. Official gentlemen hereabout will read and heed.

In consequence of the failure of three juries to agree upon a verdict in the Boston Liquor trials, further prosecutions are for the present abandoned. From the reports given it seems that these juries did not hesitate upon the facts, since they were unmistakably proven, but they were conscientious as to the constitutionality of the law.

By the arrival of the steamships Star of the West and George Law, we have California news to July 1, over \$1,800,000 in gold, and later advices from Oregon, the Sandwich Islands, the South Pacific Coast and Australia. The Democratic State Convention, held at Sacramento on the 27th and 28th of June, has nominated John Bigler as a candidate for Governor and Samuel Purdy for Lieutenant-Governor. The State election takes place on the first Wednesday of September. The news from the gold regions is encouraging, quartz mining is prosecuted to advantage, and new and productive veins are constantly discovered, From the interior we have accounts of the disastrous ravages of grasshoppers, which in some quarters have entirely desolated the country. The stesmship America was totally consumed by fire | subordinate position in the Coalition Cabinet to on the 24th ult. in the harbor of Crescent City. A company of United Statess oldiers, numbering 132 men was on board, but fortunately no lives were lost.

The steamer Atlantic arrived here from Liverpool at 9 o'clock last evening, bringing news down to July 14, or one week later than our previous advices. At Sevastopol nothing of great importance had happened. There had been some heavy firing on the part of the besiegers, but without effect, and they had betaken themselves to building extensive new works to bear upon the Malakoff and Redan. On their part the Russians were not inactive, having created equally strong and additional defenses in the rear of the menaced fortifications. There is re indication of any design of the Allies to attack the Russian army in the field. The fate of the campaign is still to be decided at Sevastopel, and we may soon expect to hear of new scenes of slaughter. Powerful Russian reinforcements are approaching, and 20,000 men have been ordered from Marseilles to the Crimea. In England there is a great excitement against Lord John Russell en account of the late disclosures in relation to the part he took at Vienna, and several motions are before the House of Commons looking toward his expulsion from the Ministry, or the expulsion of the entire Cabinet. What course Lord Palmerston and his colleagues will take is a point on which rumers abound and certain intelligence is wholly lacking: but the cebate in the Commons was to take place on the 16th inst., and the next steamer must bring us the conclusion of the affair.

From the rest of Europe there is no exciting news. The Spanish insurrection is over. The French Legislature has voted the loan of seven hundred and fifty millions, but on what terms it is to be offered to the public we are not informed. In Austria Napoleon's recent bitter speech has caused some feeling, but nothing very serious seems likely to come of it.

The Liverpool Cotton market had declined ! of a penny; Wheat and Flour were firm, but Indian Corn had fallen 4s. Provisions were dull. Consols 91.

THE LAST DEVELOPMENT. We have from a private and perfectly trust-

worthy source in Texas some important information with regard to the present movement under Carvajal in Northern Mexico. The conspiracy originates in Texas, and is exclusively in the interest of the slavedrivers. It has been preparing for months, and, as we are assured, was known to nobody better than to those officers of the Federal Government whose duty it was to arrest the execution of the scheme. Prominent in it is Ford, the conductor of The

State Times-he having spent the last month at San Antonio helping to organize the Filliouster force, which collected there to the number of about 400.

Apart from the ever active desire of the negro Oligarchy for new Slave States as a means of retaining in their hands the power and patrorage of the Government, there is a special timulus to the proposed sequisition of Tamaulipss, Coahuila and New-Leon in the fact that they now afford a refuge for considerable nam bers of fugitive slaves, and that so long as they form a part of Mexico this inconvenience wil continue to be felt. The number of negroes who now regularly emancipate themselves by flight across the Rio Grand , cannot be less than 300 a year, and may be many more. It is safe to estimate the loss of active human property, which the patriots of Texas thus experience, at \$200,000 per annum, not to say-anything of their being deprived of the luxuey of flogging all these negroes, which otherwise they would enjoy. Accordingly they very naturally aim to accomplish at once several most lau table purposes: to add at least three new Slave States to our glorious Union; to recover their runsway property; to become rich by the increased value of their lands in the conquered country: to render themselves immortal as the liberators of the new members of the American Republic from Mexican barbarism and anarchy; and possibly to get themselves into good business as governors, judges, senators or representatives of the "reannexed" territories. From present appearances it is quite possible that they may succeed, at least in the first part of their enterprise. They will probably detach the Republic of the Sierra Madre from Mexico, and as for making a treaty afterward with the Government of this country for the surrender of all the slaves that have escaped or may escape from Texas within their limits, there is not likely to be any great difficulty shout that. With regard to the ulterior design of "reannexation" their success is not so certain and cannot be so prompt. If the negrodrivers and doughfaces troumph in the next Presidential election, we must expect nothing less than the simultaneous admission of slaveholding Kansas and of these new Sta es of the Sierra Madre. The one only obstacle to such an event is the Republican party, already formed in so many States, and soon to be completely organized in New-York also. Out of that party there is no barrier to hinder the Oil garchy from carrying out their wildest schemes of domination and self-aggrandizement. In the midst of that black and degrading revolution which this insolent and reckless power is forcing upon the nation, the Republican party is the sole conservative force, the only focus of resistance which offers the slightest possibility of saving the country from the evils with which the Douglases, Stringfellows, Atchisons and Fords sees to overwhelm it And yet there are many who claim to love freedom, and to be devoted to the peace and the welfare of the country, who stand aloof from that great party and thus tacitly give aid and comfort to the villains who are pushing the dark plot to its completion!

MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

For some days prior to our latest dates from England, the Ministerial vessel which under Palmerston had hitherto taken the flood with such gallant fortune, has been in difficulty and exhibited every symptom of foundering. Our article of Menday, upon "the last Vienna dis-"closure" prepared our readers for this crisis and explained its cause. It is scarcely necessary to repeat that it was the creation of that calm little English statesman who with such co-lness and unconsciousness of reproach, had during his political career so often "upset "the coach," but who has recently outdone even himself in the celerity and novelty of his exploits. Writhing and restless in the which a previous rash insult to the religious feelings and invasion of the religious liberties of a large portion of the Queen's subjects had doomed him, Lord John Russelt suddenly seized an eccasion to break up the Aberdeen Ministry, and strove as the representative of the fierce war-passion of the people, to build upon its ruins a government of his own. Failing in this, we next find him under his old subordinate of so many years, and recent rival, Palmerston, on his road to Vienna as the Plenipotentiary of a vigorous war Ministry, and with the character of the vigorous war man, to persuade Austria to accept the terms of England and press them upon Russia. Resting for a moment on the road to telegraph his acceptance of the Seas of the Colonial Office, we next find him, after a few weeks of vailed communion with the other powers, once more in England, informing an impatient nation, that there could be no peace with the modern Macedon, and that an empire whose moderation was beyond the ambition of "other kingdoms" must be brought down.

abroad that Lord John Russell, the supposed champion of a vigorous war policy, had allowed much of his courage to cool down under the climate of Vienna; and the Peelites were not slow to rejoice in the rumored adhesion to their peace predilections of so distinguished a convert. But the bold and defiant tone of his story of the Conference dispelled such doubts. Some weeks of silence passed, unbroken by a hint from Lord John Russell, when forth comes Count Buol's Circular disclosing the horrid truth that he who had gone to Vienna to press upon Austria the terms of England returned to press upon England the terms of Austria, and all this time, while denouncing Russia to the eye and ear, inwardly believed that that Cabinet of which he continued a member was the obstacle which stood between Europe and a just and honorable peace. Bota as the Minister of England in which he went to Vienns, and as the Minister of Austria in which he returned, he has failed. The result of his mission was simply to give Austria the opportunity she esgerly coveted of escaping from the obligations she had imposed on herself by the treaty of the 2d of December and placing his own country, instead of Russia, in the position of an implacable belligerent. Our prediction that Lord John Russell would not gather laurels at Vienna has been fatally fulfilled.

At the time certain mysterious whispers were

The explanations offered by Lord John Russell of this buge knavery or folly were contradictory and weak. Those who have most keenly analyzed his long career do not besitate to attribute it to that close cunning which in our previous article we represented as the great vice of his political character. He was his own representative-not that of England. Had Sevastopol fallen, he craftly considered that in the silence which covers all Cabinet secrets and in the tumult of subjic joy, this peace exploit of his would not bedug up. On the other hand had the Allies tailer, as he evidently calculated, he could have come before the people as the overraled servecare of an honorable peace. Cunning has, however, found its foil. The circular of Count Buel came too soon. A burst of indignation rose from every side of the House, which found grave expression in a motion of censure placed on the books of the House of Commons by Sir Bulwer Lytton. Had Lord Pal nerston adopted Lord John Russell's actions, and, as he threatened, faced this motion, he would undoubtedly have failen. With more judicious wisdom, the telegraph which touched the Atlaptic as she started, tells us that he has thrown the dargerous member of the Administration overboard, and thus possibly saved his Government from shipwreck. The resignation of Lord John Russell may for a time defer a crisis. Upon Mr. Roebuck's motion of censure upon the Ministers at large we anticipate for Lord Paimerston a large majority should be escape Sir Bulwer Lytton's.

Thus has fatten, after a uniform and gradual descent, a minister who for more than twenty years has led the House of Commons, as constituted by that Reform bill he himself proposed, who for six years held the post of Premier of England, who in his youth had crossed swords with Canning and in his maturity had divided glory with Peel, the successor of Fox and star of whiggery. We know for him no more truthful epitsph than that which we, a ew days since wrote him down "as one who possessed a broader knowledge of the philosophy of the British Constitution and keener percept on of the current of public opinion, and more deshing daring in following out its bent when fully determined, than any statesman or England, but who found these qualities ersmped and coffined by a close cunning and party selfishness of rat-like ferocity." Engand's diplomat c has gone the way of her military fame.

The place vacated by Lord John Russell we bave little doubt will be offered to Lord Elgin, and if refused by him, to Mr. Lowe. Lord Pa merston may find, however, considerable difficulty to fill it. Statesmen avoid a falling house.

SALARIES WITH EXTRAS.

By the State Laws of 1847 the Clerk of this County was made a salaried officer, and all the feer, perquisites and emoluments passing into his bands tor all official services whatsoever were to be paid into the City Treasury. The salary was subsequently fixed at three thousand dollars a year, which was to be his compensation for all duties that were or might be prescribed by law, or which he might perform by virtue of his office. The absolute labor devolving upon the County Clerk does not amount to an hour per day, the real work being done by his deputies and clerks, of whom he has an ample force. The salary, therefore, is not only liberal but princely, if compared with the services rendered; and more especially so since the commencement of 1854, the business of the Common Pleas having then passed into the hands of a Special Clerk with six assistants, thus relieving the County Clerk of all charge of the labor incidental to that Court, which had previously been a part of the regular duties of his

office. From the passage of the law of 1847 up to the inducti n of the present County Clerk in 1853, we find no bills for extra services, so far as a pretty careful scrutiny of the records will show. At the close of 1853, Mr. Connoily presented to the Supervisors a bill for extra services for the year, of \$2,508 06. This was referred to the Supervisers' Committee on County Offices, who reported that "the services charged for have been neces-" sary, and the fees charged therefor are proper and correct, and similar to fees heretofore al-"lowed to former County Clerks; they, there-" fore, recommend that the bill be allowed and " the Contoller directed to pay the same." Of course the bill went through the Board, and strange as it may seem, the Controller paid it. At the close of June, 1854, Mr. Connoily sent in another bill of \$375 06 for services for the previous six mouths. This was duly put through, and paid, the Committee (Mott, Herrick and Christy) vouching for the correctness of the charges on the strength of Mr. Connolly's affidavit. In December of the same year the County Clerk presents another bill, all for "extra services," of \$1,478 34. Of this the same Committee say they "have duly examined said " bill and find the charges made for services are similar to those made last January (Decem-"ber) for similar services, and are perfectly proper." The last appearance of Mr. Connolly before the cash drawer was about the middle of the present month, when he handed in a bill of \$1,079 99 (what precise nicety of fractions!) for extra services since the 1st of January. This also has been paid, after the usual scrutiny by the Supervisors' Committee. So in the course of thirty months Mr. Connolly has taken, beside his salary of \$7,500, the sum of \$5,341 45. There may be in one of these claims a small allowance for postage actually expended, but if so it has no business there.

For the purpose of showing of what these claims are composed we present an abstract of the bill last paid:

City and County of New York. To R. B. CONNOLLY, DR. 1855—January — Minutes of panel of 184 Jurous for a Court of Cammon Pleas, 5 follos, as 2 cents. — 2 Copylug parel for Sheriff, with names, residence and eccupations, 10 follos, at 8 cents. — 3 \$2.57 Total..... This bill is repeated for every Jury, varying in anount with the number drawn—the whole number for the six men he making about.
Fing bends &c. at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ is each
Copyring lets of Grand Jurors for Supervisors,
1.5 folias, at Copyring
Copyring list of Commissioners of Deeds for Connellmen.

Councilment.

Return to the Cours of Appeals in the case of The Feorle agt Pewerely.

Return to the Court of Appeals in the case of The People agt. Williams.

Filing 13,600 Tax documents at Jeeuts.

Swearing in 60 Councilmen, 11 Aldermen, 26

Assessors, 44 Constables, Mayor, City Judge, Recorder, Surrogate, District Attorney, Commissioner of S rets and Lamps, and Governor of Alms House in all 140 oaths, at sixpence a swear.

is enough to show of what the items are composed, every one of them being for some part of the duties of his office contemplated in the act abelishing his fees. Only think of the last item a moment; the County Clerk administers

at the ratting price of sixpence a head. It is a wonder that this modest officer did not charge the City a shilling for swearing to his own bul. Such is the way in which he worms more than two thousand dollars a year out of the treasury

on the plea of extra services. One of Mr. Consolly's first moves on coming into his place was to get an additional clerk and a messenger for his office, at salaries of \$750 and \$450 per year; and some months afterward the salaries of six of his clerks were materially raised by the Supervisors. This, with the taking away of the Common Pleas and a great portion of the naturalization business, ought to have made pretty easy times for the head of the office; but for all that there seems to be no diminution in the claim for extras; on the contrary the bill for the first half of 1855 is three times as large as for the same period in 1854.

The office of County Clerk under the old system was reported to be worth from \$20,000 to \$30,000 a year, and that and the Sheriffalty were the grand political prizes of the City. When it was made a salaried office it was expected to vie d a handsome revenue, but it has not done so, and the people have been satisfied with the assurance that it supported itself. This it did do until last year, when there was a most essential falling off in the receipts, as will be seen by

the fig	Cost.	Revenue.	Profit.	Loss.
	#18,014 73	# 22,156 84	#4.144 11	****
	23,245 77	28,859 78	5,614 01	****
1850		25,651 85	1,954 47	4000
1951		24,607 44	876 87	****
1052		25,131 68	433 59	****
1650		17,924 08	5(0) 57	
1654		14,818 69	****	\$15,115 00

The fluctuations since Mr. Connolly went into the office, in 1853, are remarkable, and what with diminished revenue, increased expenses, and extra services, the office bids fair to become a heavy burden of expense. At the same time there is a wheel within a wheel in operation, which gives the Clerk, privately and quietly, some ten thousand dellars a year. This is he searching business, all the receipts for which, over a certain amount to pay expenses, we are told go to Mr. Councily. Truly one would think that \$3,000 a year for salary, and \$10,000 for perquisites, might pay for all the beauty, amiability, talent and energy required in our County Clerk, without extra-service bills, made up of sixpences for swearing Mayore into office.

A WORD TO A DOUGHFACE.

Our recent articles on the sectionalism of the South seem to have greatly disturbed the amiable serenity of The Buffalo Commercial Adveriser. In the hight of its agitation that journal does not stand upon ceremony. It begins with charging us with the guilt of arrogauce, went of candor, sephistry, absurdity and ignorance; and presently it even asks if we are "crazy." Not Festus himself was more troubled by the words of truth and soberness which Paul spoke forth on a certain occasion, even to the bringing against the Apostle a charge of madness, than The Buffalo Commercial seems to be by these recent utterances of THE TRIBUNE. In a series of articles it has attempted a rambling sort of answer to them, shooting or try ng to shoot behind it as it runs, though oftener wounding itself than us.

For the behavior of the South at the first Presidential election this apology is attempted. John Adams, according to The Buffale Adeertiser, was not supported for Vice-President with the same unanimity as Washington for President merely because "he had not so strong a "hold on the confidence of the country." 'Perhaps it would be well," The Advertiser suggests, "before complaining because he (John 'Adams) did not receive more Southern votes, to explain why he did not get more North-"ern ones." Now, considering the charge which The Buffalo Advertiser has ventured to make against THE TRIBUNE of " want of can-"dor," this is pretty sharp practice. The point to which we called attention in the conduct of the Southern Electors was not that they did not vote for John Adams, but that th hibited an unwillingness to vote for any Northern man, and that, too, even for the second place. when they were sure that a Southern man would have the first. Even The Buffalo Commercial seems to concede that this would have been no more than reasonable, since it insists "that in fact every Southern Electoral vote for · Vice-President was given for Northern men except those which Electors bestowed as a compliment on some distinguished citizen of their own State." On examination, however, it will be found that this " compliment to distinguished citizens of their own State" was not, on the part of the Southern Electors, the exception but the rule-and being such, it strongly evinces the sectionalism then and ever since prevailing at the South. Maryland gave her six votes for R. H. Harrison, a citizen of her own. South Carolina gave six of her seven votes for John Rutledge. Georgia distributed four of her five votes among three "distinguished citizens" of her own, distinguished no doubt at home, but out of Georgia very little known. North Carolina was not yet in the Union. Virginia, as she could not constitutionally give her second ballot to asy citizen of her own, divided it among four Northern candidates; so that out of the whole of these twenty-eight votes for a second candidate, the whole number cast from Maryland southward, only twelve were given to Northern candidates, (and ten of those by one State,) while the other sixteen, though the case imperstively demanded a compliment to the North. were, in a thoroughly sectional and even State spirit, bestowed as "compliments to distin-"guished citizens of their own States." Nor is it perfectly fair on the part of this

apologist for Southern sectionalism to take this election by itself. It was but one in a series of twelve, during the whole of which the Southern States obstinately refused to vote for any Northern man for President. It therefore is not to be replied to, nor explained as an isolated fact, but in connection with eleven subsequent facts, such as, taken together, leave very little doubt as to the intense sectionalism of the South during that entire period, and as to which this Buffalo apologist offers no explanation whatever. A similar attempt is made to get rid of the

pressure of another single fragment of our cumulative argument. We had made the following statement: "The Speakership of the House of Representatives

(except for a year or two) and with it the arrangement of the Committees of that body, the Chief Justiceship the Court of the United States, and a majority of escats on that beach, have been held ever since the eath of office to the new City Officers on the lat of January, and then sits down and makes out a bill for extra services, and that too Executive, Legislative and Judicial." To which our Buffalo writer makes the follow.

ing reply:

"There have been but two Chief Justices on the bench of the Supreme Court 'since Jefferson's travement of the Supreme Court 'since Jefferson's travement, and one of them was appointed by John Adems, the same Northern man whose failure to receive a manimous vote was regarded, in a preceding extract, as a proof of sectionalism.

"There is no intelligent lawyer in the Northern States who will say that John Marshall though a Virginian, was not the fittest man in the country for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. That he remained for the long period of thirty-four years on the bench was due, not to slave influence, as The Trainurs seems to suppose, but to the favor of Divine Providence. Has successor, who is still on the bench, was appointed by Gen. Jackson. Although it was thought at the time that Story had strong claims to the place, everybody knows that he was passed by, not because he was a Northern man but because he belonged to the Wing party. Chief Justice Taney was not appointed because he was a citizen of a Southern State, but because he was a Democrat and eminently fit for the office." Now we are ready to agree that John Marshall

was, under the circumstances of the time, the fittest man that John Adams could have appointed Chief Justice. But why? Not that several Northern lawyers could not be named quite as well worthy of the place so far as abilities and legal attainments were concerned, but because that office having been held for the twelve years since its creation by Northern men, the South might reasonably claim to have her turn, and because such was the extreme sectionalism of the South that she was sure to grow restive if these claims were overlooked by a third appointment from the North. That Marshall, "through the favor of Divine Provi-"dence," remained in office for the long period of thirty-four years, was, we should imagine, a very strong reason wby the next Chief Justice hould have been taken from the North. The appointment surely did not lie exclusive.

ly between Taney and Story. Suppose Story to

have been disqualified by being a Whig, was there no Northern Democrat capable of the place? We do not suppose, and we did not say that Taney was appointed Chief Justice directly through slave influence. Every body knows that he got the office in payment of the services which he rendered to General Jackson in the matter of the removal of the deposits from the United States Bank. But that circumstance does not render any the less true, or any the less to the poirt, our allegation that for more than half a century past, the Speakership of the House of Representatives (except for a year or two), and with it the arrangement of the Committees of that body, the Chief Justiceship of the Court of the United States, and a majority of the seats on that bench, have been held by slaveholders; nor would the apology of The Buffale Advertiser, in the matter of the Chief Justiceship, even were it more successful than it is, be anything more than an explanation of one circumstance of cumulative proof, leaving a dozen other circumstances to stand without snswer. Even in the case of Chief Justice Taney, though doubtless other considerations led immediately to his appointment, yet who can doubt that his being a slaveholder, and the satisfaction of the South in that respect, was among the lubricating considerations that served as it were to grease the ways, and to make his appointment possible?

Even in the case of Washington himself, there is too much reason to believe that his being & Southern man secured a unanimity in his election as President which otherwise might not have obtained. Indeed this sectional spirit on the part of the South dates from a period anterior to the Presidency. Does The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser know how Washington, a man at that time comparatively little known, happened to be appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States? Why, mainly because he was a Virginian. It was a judicious and magnanimous movement on the part of the New England members of Congress to enlist on the right side the sectionalism of the South. But though magnanimous and demanded by the occasion, it still had the effect of cherishing at the South that overweening spirit of self-conceit, in which the slaveholders have ever since indulged, and still continue to indulge, however the interests of slaveholding may of late have obliged them to share the Presidential Office

with such Northerners as Pierce and Filmore.

As to reckoning the administration of Washington as a part of the period during which Southern sectionalism held the control of the General Government, The Buffalo Commercial Adrertiser is responsible for that reckoning, not we. Let us also respectfully suggest that in its great though unavailing zeal to shield its Southern masters from the charge of early hostility to the adoption of the Federal Constitution, The Buffalo Commercial has fallen into a blunder hardly to have been expected from a journal setting up such historical pretensions, but which at the same time serves to show how excessively careless certain New-York politicians are of the honor and reputation (past as well as present) of their own State. In the very same paragraph in which it ventures to accuse us, without the slightest historical foundation for it, not only of "ignorance," of " violating the "chronological succession of events," and of "jumbling together things which have no con-"nection," but even of "willful distortion of "the truth, "The Buffalo Commercial, by way of correcting and refuting us, and in its excessive zeal to save the credit of the slaveholders, makes the following extraordinary statement:

"All the Southern States adopted it—that is the Federal Constitution—by handsome majorities, while two of the Northern States (New-York and Rhodo-Island) stood out and took no part in the first Presidential election."

Such is the new version of history which we are asked to receive on the authority of this Buffalo critic, so very free in his censure d others. The old story used to be that North Carolina was one of the two States which declined to ratify the Federal Constitution as it. stood. It is true that New York took no parts in the first Presidential election, but this was not because she had not ratified the Constitution, but because the two branches of her Legislature could not agree as to how the Presideatial Electors should be chosen.

After having made this exhibition of itself, it would be well, perhaps, for The Bujfalo Adecttiser, before attempting any further lessons in history, to bestow a little further study on "the "chronological succession of events."

A Democratic State Convention assembled yesterday in Vermont, set up a State Ticket to be knocked down, and adopted a series of resolves approving and commending the po'der of President Pierce's administration. Merrill Clarke, of Poultney, is to have the honor of running for the office of Governor. This is the first sid and comfort that the President has had for a long time.